

## PIERRE, Dakota.

The city of Pierre is the county seat of Hughes county, Dakota, and is located on the east bank of the Missouri river, in the geographical center of the proposed new State of South Dakota, and is opposite the center of the great Sioux reservation. It is the present terminus of the Dakota Central through route line of the Chicago & North Western Railway, 1-1/2 miles from the river, and through daily trains without change of cars run between the two cities in 25 hours.

## PIERRE.

POPULATION OF PIERRE IS 2,500.

It has an excellent municipal government. The Presbyterian College of Northern Dakota, now in operation, and numerous schools, offer superior educational advantages. There is a first class hotel, the Wells House, and two second class hotels, one of which is a fine building, and four weekly newspapers, four banks and numerous wholesale and retail houses in various branches of trade.

THE SURROUNDING COUNTRY is thickly settled by farmers and comprises the finest farming land in Dakota. Quarter sections or farms of 80 acres, every foot of which can be cultivated, can be bought from \$500 to \$1,000 depending upon their location. The Government land can be taken up within ten miles from the city. The country west of the city is a beautiful and fertile prairie, and is the great Sioux reservation, which is expected will be thrown open to settlement this Spring in the best wheat growing land in Dakota.

## DAKOTA.

A Shipping Point.

Pierre is the headquarters for Military and Ranch Supplies, and is located by river to the various forts and military posts and to various points along the "Big Muddy," where small steamers have sprung up. Pierre has the trade, altogether of not less than 50,000 people, including Indians, U. S. A. Quartermaster's office, government store houses, and offices of a Collector of Customs, and Internal Revenue Collector are located here. In the river traffic there are twenty-five steamers engaged during the season, plying between Pierre and the points above and below.

## Building Activity.

During the past season there was erected a brick court house, three brick business blocks, and over 200 wooden buildings, involving an expenditure of over \$1,500,000. There is no prospect of recession in building activity during the year 1885, and there will be an active demand for building material and mechanics in all branches of trade.

The first industry established in Pierre was brick making, with which there were manufactured last season over 1,000,000 of superior quality, and arrangements have now been completed to manufacture more than 2,000,000 during the coming season. There is a great demand here for iron work, and a foundry and machine shop which could make cast pipes for building, and repair work on implements and steam-boats, would do a very profitable business.

## PIERRE.

A Manufacturing Business can only be established at Pierre, owing to the low freight rates obtained, competition between river and railroad transportation, the abundance of wood, which is now selling at \$1 per cord, and the immense quantity of coal and other raw material in the adjacent reservation west of the river.

## A Jobbing Trade.

has already been developed by Pierre merchants with the Black Hills and the country up and down the river, and a lower rate of freight than can be obtained at Watertown or Sioux, or any other point in South Central Dakota, and being directly railroaded to the boundary of the reservation soon to be opened, Pierre is destined to become a great jobbing center.

## ACTIVITY IN REAL ESTATE.

has been more active than in the previous two years of the city's growth, and there has been a beautiful gradual advance in the price of city property, and every one has made money by operating in real estate. The indications point to an early spring's business and an advance in prices.

## DAKOTA.

Opportunities for Business.

Pierre is an excellent city to engage in any kind of mercantile pursuits, wholesale or retail, because its rates of freight are low. It is the center of a fertile farming country and the supply point of numerous cities and villages located on the banks of the Missouri. This is a good point to engage in manufacturing business of any kind, and liberal aid will be given to any enterprise. There is a good opening for the manufacture of any article used in building, for four miles, and for beer manufacturing.

There are opportunities to invest in real estate which will produce handsome returns, and money used in the erection of buildings will pay 25 percent. If you desire to avail yourself of the opportunities presented by a new country and a rapid growing city, with any reliable information a reference to Pierre will be gladly furnished by addressing

W. S. WELLS, PIERRE, D. T.

April 24, 1884 - 4m

## GROCERY & RESTAURANT

WILLIAM HAYNE PROP.

LANCASTER, OHIO.

The people of Logan are invited to call on me when in the city or

Fresh Groceries, Choice Wines, Best Beer and Cigars.

My Restaurant will be supplied with fresh Oysters, Clams, Fish and everything the market affords in season. Dec 10, 84

## PHYSICIANS.

J. H. DYE,

Physician & Surgeon.

Corner of Main and Mulberry streets, in room formerly occupied by Dr. Dutton, Logan, O.

A. H. WALLIGE,

Physician & Surgeon.

Residence - No 223 South Columbus street, Logan, Ohio. Office, City Building, South Columbus street, June 8, 82-84

W. G. WILLIAMS,

Homeopathic Physician

LOGAN, OHIO.

Office in the New Building, West door west of Geo. Hartman's, Main at July 1-7

W. W. MONROE,

Surgeon Dentist,

Nelsonville, Ohio.

ALL WORK WARRANTED.

July 18, 1884.

## ATTORNEYS.

A. HEBROCKE,

Attorney - at - Law,

AND NOTARY PUBLIC.

Will give special attention to collections and all other business. Also real estate agency. Office in the Gazette office. July 1, 78-84.

GEORGE W. BREHM,

Attorney - at - Law

LOGAN, OHIO.

Office in City Building.

July 1, 1878-84

JOHN F. WHITE,

Attorney - at - Law,

AND NOTARY PUBLIC.

Office with O'Connell in the James block July 1-84

SAMUEL BRIGHT,

Attorney at Law

LOGAN, OHIO.

Office in James Block over First Bank's, Logan, O. April 1, 1884

CARL M. BUERBAUS,

Attorney at Law,

AND NOTARY PUBLIC.

LOGAN, OHIO.

Office in the Court House. July 1-84

L. A. TOWNES,

W. A. DONALDSON,

TUSSENG & DONALDSON,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW

NEW LEXINGTON, OHIO

Prompt attention given to all legal business.

## BANKS.

FIRST BANK OF LOGAN

LOGAN, OHIO.

Cash Capital \$50,000

J. WALKER, President

C. E. BOWEN, Cashier.

Does general banking business, receives deposits, discounts paper and notes, and all other business. Bank in corner of the James block. Jan 4, 1883.

## THE PEOPLES BANK

OF LOGAN,

Cash Capital \$50,000.

Individual liability stockholders \$200.00

L. A. CULVER, President,

REUBEN CULVER, Cashier

Does general banking business, Office Room No. 3, Open House. Nov 1, 84

## GROCERIES.

B. C. McMANIGAL,

At Carlisle's Old Stand, Opposite the Court House.

Simple and Fancy Groceries.

Pays the Highest Price for Produce.

Oct 25-1y

Main Street House.

HENRY O. HAINES, Proprietor.

EAST END MAIN STREET, LOGAN, O.

Newly furnished and refitted. Ample stock of goods for Commercial Travelers, and all other business. The hotel is located in the James block. Rates - \$1.25 per day. Nov 1-84

## FRANK MYERS,

Occupies Room in the

GIMBLE BUILDING,

(Opposite Rochester's)

He keeps a selected stock of ready made Boots and Shoes.

Custom Made Work a Specialty.

## UCKER'S

MEAT MARKET.

In the Keller Building.

Mr. John Ucker will supply the public with all kinds of fresh meat, and all other kinds of food. The highest price paid for fat stock, and all other business. Jan 1, 1884

## DENTISTRY.

DR. Z. V. HANEY

Gives prompt attention to Repairing and Extracting Teeth. Special attention given to the treatment of the throat.

Preserving Natural Teeth.

The best of Artificial Teeth warranted to give satisfaction.

Office in the Rochester's Store. Jan 1, 1884

Robert & Co. will have six hand saws and valuable prizes which they will give to the lucky purchaser of Holiday goods from them.

Dec 10, 84

## EXAMINERS' TEST QUESTIONS.

DECEMBER 6, 1884.

## RULE.

Any applicant detected in giving or receiving aid in any way shall be deprived of the privilege of appearing before the Board for one year.

## GRAMMAR.

J. P. H. STEDEM, Examiner.

1. What is declension? Decline child, then, who, himself.

2. Give the various offices of pronouns and illustrate by example.

3. Give the discussion on conjunctive adverbs and illustrate by example.

4. What is an irregular verb? Redundant verb? Transitive verb? Defective verb? Give examples.

5. What do you understand by a contracted sentence? How are sentences contracted? Examples.

6. Enlarge upon the following until you have all the modifiers of both subject and predicate of which clearness of expression will admit. - Max Bonn.

7. What is figurative language? What is its effect? What great book abounds in figurative language?

8. Correct and give reasons: She done good and appeared cheerfully. He will not do nothing that he might gain your friendship.

9. Parse all the words - I thought him to be older than myself.

10. Analyze or diagram: -

Thy spirit, Independence, let me share, Lord of the lion heart and eagle-eye; Thy step I'll follow with my bosom bore; Nor heed the storm that howls along the sky.

## ORTHOGRAPHY

J. P. H. STEDEM, Examiner.

1. What is a letter? What is the distinction between the name and power of a letter?

2. Indicate the proper pronunciation of bellows, invalid, vic-countess, interesting, duty.

3. Give five affixes and illustrate by example their effect upon the meaning and grammatical classification of the primitive word.

4. Write sentences showing the correct use of air, ere, heir, their, there, to, too, two, fair, fare.

5. Define: Predominant, significantly, commodify, administered, delineating, terse, apprehend, theme, apprenticed, precipitately.

## THEORY AND PRACTICE.

J. P. H. STEDEM, Examiner.

1. How do you conduct your spelling recitations?

2. How do you cultivate the faculties of perception, conception and reasoning?

3. What course do you pursue to teach your pupils to think?

4. State the objects of punishment and the facts which should be taken into consideration in inflicting it.

5. How do you find the average monthly enrollments, daily attendance, and per cent. of attendance?

## ARITHMETIC.

J. L. BRIGHT, Examiner.

1. I bought a carriage for \$240, what must I ask for it that I may deduct 25% from asking price and still gain 25%?

2. A merchant buys a quantity of grain, one half of it is at 70 cents, one third at 80 cents, and the remainder at 90 cents per bushel. At what price must he sell it to gain 25 per cent?

3. What is the area of a right angled triangle if its hypotenuse is 40 feet and the other two sides are equal?

4. A and B formed a partnership; A put in \$45 and took out 3/4 of the gain. How much did B put in?

5. Two thirds of A's money equals 7/10ths of B's, and together they have \$215; how much has each?

6. Define interest, legal interest and usury. What is the index of a number?

7. Write in Roman numerals 55,555. What is analysis in arithmetic?

8. Divide 99-100ths by 3 10ths of 1-15th of 101 7ths.

9. The diagonal of an oblong field is 33 1/2 rods, its width 20 rods, required its area.

10. I bought \$150 worth of sheep and on examination found 4 to be inferior, which I sold at \$1.25 per head, and by so doing lost \$100. At how much per head must I sell the remainder to incur no loss?

## PENMANSHIP.

J. L. BRIGHT, Examiner.

1. Give position when writing.

2. Explain the several movements in writing.

3. Make a left curve, right curve, straight line and an upper curve.

4. What is your method of teaching penmanship?

5. Write the following lines as a specimen of your penmanship: -

"O fame! to thee my prayer I bring, Craving a vision from thy wing, That I may teach admiring men The wondrous beauties of the pen."

## GEOGRAPHY.

F. M. GORDON, Examiner.

1. Bound the United States, and tell between what parallels of latitude it lies.

2. Name the bodies of water around Africa, and locate Alexandria and Siberia.

3. How are oceanic currents produced? How are tides produced? Why higher on the eastern than on the western shores of continents? Why there?

4. What is the Tropic of Cancer? Why so called? Where is it?

5. What effect have deeply indented coasts had upon the growth and civilization of colonies or nations? Illustrate by examples.

6. Name the republics of Europe. Name and locate five great cities of the world, and tell to what each owes its greatness.

7. Explain the difference between the Declaration of Independence and the Federal Constitution.

8. Where is the highest elevation of land? The lowest depression?

9. What determines the width of the Zones, and the exact length of the seasons?

10. What is the latitude of a place 150 degrees south of the north pole, and in what zone is it?

## UNITED STATES HISTORY.

F. M. GORDON, Examiner.

1. Into what periods would you divide American history? Which of these do you consider the most important? Why?

2. Who was the first white man to explore the Chesapeake?

3. Describe the Wicahittat delusion.

4. Who were Wolf and Blount? In what war were they engaged? In what battle killed? Who gained the battle?

5. Describe Washington's winter at Valley Forge.

6. Who was Robert Morris, and what did he do for his country?

7. By what acts were the colonies separated from England?

8. Describe the character and public services of Franklin.

9. At what time was gold discovered in California, and what effect did it have on the people?

10. What is required of a candidate for the Presidency as to age, citizenship, and residence? How long do Judges of the Supreme Court hold their office?

## THE PLAQUE.

Many Hundreds Dying.

Details of the Epidemic in the Mountains of Kentucky and Virginia.

Popularly Attributed to Water Charged With Poisonous Minerals.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Dec. 1, 1884.

The Courier-Journal publishes a dispatch, dated at Barboursville last night. The correspondent says: - I met Mr. C. F. Davidson, agent of the Cumberland River Lumber Company, who had been over the infected district. He says that the disease, which is an aggravated one and very fatal form of flux, began about six weeks ago in Letcher county. Joseph Day, brother of the County Judge, was the first victim. - He lived on Poor Fork, about fifteen miles from Whitesburg, and was taken ill only a short distance from home. He was first seized with griping pains, and in a few moments was paralyzed so completely that he had to be carried to his house. The griping was followed by a bloody and weakening diarrhoea, and in a few hours he was a dead man.

LOCATION OF THE PLAQUE.

The disease spread with great rapidity, and it now extends over a territory embracing about one half of the northern portion of Lee county, Va., the northern portion of Letcher county, Ky., the upper edge of Harlan county, the south-western portion of Pike county, and the south-western portion of Leslie county. This embraces a strip about seventy miles wide by eighty miles long. The disease is most violent at the headwaters of Straight Creek, Clover Fork and other small streams, which rise on the north side of the Pine Mountains, and on Poor Fork, in Harlan county, at the head of Powell's Creek and other streams rising in the Cumberland Mountains, in Wise county, Va., at the heads of these streams which rise in Knox county and empty into the Big Sandy at the head of North Fork, and another branch of Powell Creek in Lee county, Va., at the heads of Shelby and Elkhorn creeks in Pike county, Ky., and at scattered points on streams in Letcher and Leslie counties. In Letcher county it is more along Poor Fork. It prevails at the head waters of almost all streams in the district named that empty into the Cumberland, Big Sandy, Kentucky, Powell and Licking rivers. Invariably it is the most widespread clearest to the highest mountains.

DYING IN A FEW HOURS.

Q. How long does it generally take for the disease to run its course, and what are the exact symptoms?

A. About two days, and it generally proves fatal. In many cases those attacked die in a few hours. The symptoms are, as related in the case of Joseph Day: -

RESULT OF MINERAL POISON.

The feeling of intense thirst satisfies me that mineral poisoning is the real cause of the epidemic. It is a well known fact that the streams along which the disease prevails find their beginning in the mountains among rocks containing alkali, arsenites and other poisonous minerals. - Until recently no rain had fallen for many weeks and the streams remaining, and which the people were forced to use, was powerfully charged with these poisonous substances, and continued use of it resulted in the epidemic. One peculiar feature of the disease is that it is certainly contagious, for if it once enters a family it lets none escape, and I have been told of instances where those who have visited afflicted persons and who have not used the water have contracted the disease. Light rains fall in the infected region last week, but I do not think they were sufficient to purify the water and check the disease.

The people raise little besides corn, and while the crop was not heavy this year they are about as well off, as far as food is concerned, as they were last year. - Of course there may have been individual cases of suffering from lack of food, but if there were I have not heard of them.

NUMBER OF VICTIMS.

I can give no reliable estimate of the number of victims of the plague, but there probably were from eight hundred to one thousand.

## THE PLAQUE.

Many Hundreds Dying.